

conduction type and being connected to the input/output terminal. A second diffusion layer of the second conduction type is held at a predetermined potential. A third diffusion layer of the second conduction type is fabricated at a bottom of the second diffusion layer, the third diffusion layer being connected to the second diffusion layer. The first diffusion layer is circularly enclosed with the second and third diffusion layers.

II. THE PRIOR ART REJECTION

The Examiner asserts that the Applicant's Admitted Prior Art shown in Figures 5A and 5B discloses the invention as claimed except for "a third diffusion layer of the second conductivity type fabricated at a bottom of the second diffusion layer, the third diffusion layer being connected to the second diffusion layer, the first diffusion layer being circularly enclosed with the second and third diffusion layers".

To overcome this deficiency, the Examiner relies on US Patent 5,945,713 to Voldman and is understood as asserting that one having ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to incorporate a guard ring structure "to prevent current flow to the n-channel MOSFET driver circuit, as shown by Voldman". Voldman teaches an on-chip ESD protection for semiconductor chips with mixed-voltage interface (MVI) applications and internal multiple power bus architecture (see abstract) such as a 3.3/5.0 MVI (column 2 at line 6).

Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of record fails to meet the burden of a *prima facie* rejection under 35 USC §103(a) for at least the following reasons.

First, a proper evaluation under 35 USC §103(a) requires that the Examiner identify the difference(s) between the prior art and the present invention as claimed. For the rejection on record, since the asserted prior art is Figures 5A and 5B of the present Application, the

Examiner has the burden of first modifying that prior art to encircle n-well 104 by n-well 105 and then provide a second modification of providing a new n-well underneath n-well 105.

As best understood, the Examiner relies on n-well 12 of Voldman Figure 8 as demonstrating a guard ring of the prior art that would teach both modifications identified above. Applicant respectfully submits that Voldman n-well 12 teaches neither modification, let alone both of them.

Specifically, the n-well guard ring 12 of Voldman is described in that reference (lines 31-35 of column 7) as "placed entirely around the self-bias n-well tub and n-well diode to form a lateral well-to-well bipolar npn transistor". In contrast, the prior art shown in Figures 5A and 5B of the present Application does not have either a self-bias n-well tub or the n-well diode shown in Voldman. If an n-well corresponding to the structure shown in Voldman were somehow added to Figures 5A/5B, the transistor action described in lines 11-22 of page 2 of the specification would no longer occur, thereby defeating the purpose of the circuit. Additionally, the action of the structure shown in Figures 5A and 5B already forms a lateral npn transistor (see page 2 at lines 16-19).

Therefore, there is no reason to modify prior art shown in Figure 5A/5B to add a guard ring to form a lateral npn transistor, since such npn lateral transistor already exists without adding the guard ring. Indeed, the reason for the encircling underlying n-well 7 of the present invention is not the formation of an npn transistor, but rather the intentional delay in charge movement so that the transistor action described for the prior art transistor occurs faster.

Second, for a motivation to combine Voldman with the Applicant's Admitted Prior Art, the Examiner relies on the phrase "n-channel MOSFET driver circuit" from lines 37-39 of

column 8 of Voldman. The complete sentence at this location actually says: "[t]he n-well ring 12 acts as a guard ring for the n-well diode to prevent to prevent current flow to the n-channel MOSFET driver circuit". It is uncertain whether this statement refers to the diode inside the n-well (labeled "NW") in Figure 8 in which is shown the diode, resistor, and PNP transistor symbols or if this phrase refers to "n-well diode" (see line 30 of column 7 of Voldman), shown unlabeled in Figure 8 but labeled in Figure 4 as "D5".

However, it does not matter which of these diode structures in Voldman is being referenced, since the prior art shown in Figures 5A and 5B of the present Application contains neither of these two diode structures. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify the Applicant's Admitted Prior Art in Figures 5A/5B in any way, as based on the phraseology relied upon by the Examiner, and that the rejection on record fails to provide a motivation to combine Voldman with the prior art of Figures 5A/5B.

Hence, turning to the clear language of the claims, there is no teaching or suggestion of " ... a first diffusion layer fabricated in a region of the first conduction type of the semiconductor substrate, the layer having a second conduction type opposite the first conduction type and being connected to the input/output terminal; a second diffusion layer of the second conduction type being held at a predetermined potential; and a third diffusion layer of the second conduction type fabricated at a bottom of the second diffusion layer, the third diffusion layer being connected to the second diffusion layer, the first diffusion layer being circularly enclosed with the second and third diffusion layers," as required by claim 1.

For this reason stated above, the claimed invention is fully patentable over the cited references.

Further, the other prior art of record has been reviewed, but it too even in combination with the Voltman reference, fails to teach or suggest the claimed invention.

III. FORMAL MATTERS AND CONCLUSION

The Examiner objects to the word "monotonously" in claim 3 and considers that the correct word should be "monotonically". Applicant respectfully traverses this objection. According to the definitions on the attached page 1245 of Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary, 1996, the word "monotonously" has one definition meaning a "uniformity". This claim word "monotonously" is used in the specification at line 13 on page 9 and reasonably attempts to characterize the shape of the impurity concentration curve shown in Figure 2.

It is also true, as pointed out by the Examiner and as demonstrated in the definition shown on the attached page 1245 of Webster's Dictionary, that "monotonic" has a specific mathematical definition implying either an increasing or decreasing. However, Applicant's representative is also aware that a more precise mathematical definition of "monotonic" also conveys the concept that the decrease/increase proceeds in only one direction. That is, once a curve begins to increase, it is not allowed to decrease although it is allowed to be level out. Therefore, if used as claim language, the term "monotonically decreasing" might be construed, in a technically mathematical description, as inconsistent with the curve shown in Figure 2 in which the increase is shown in the left part of the curve before the curve begins to decrease.

Moreover, Applicant prefers to maintain consistency between the claim language and the terminology used in the specification.

In view of the above discussion, Applicant requests that the Examiner reconsider and

withdraw the objection to the language of claim 3.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that claims 1-27, all the claims presently pending in the application, are patentably distinct over the prior art of record and are in condition for allowance. The Examiner is respectfully requested to pass the above application to issue at the earliest possible time.

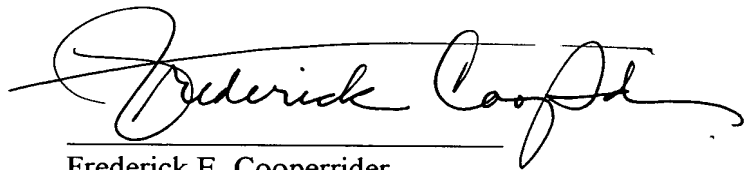
Should the Examiner find the application to be other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at the local telephone number listed below to discuss any other changes deemed necessary in a telephonic or personal interview.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency in fees or to credit any overpayment in fees to Attorney's Deposit Account No. 50-0481.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: _____

10/4/02



Frederick E. Cooperrider
Reg. No. 36,769

McGinn & Gibb, PLLC
8321 Old Courthouse Road, Suite 200
Vienna, Virginia 22182
(703) 761-4100
Customer No. 21254

monoph-thong-ize (mon'ə thŏng /z/, -giz/, -tized, -tizing. Phonetic. —u.t. 1. to change pronunciation as a monophthong. —u.t. 2. to be a monophthong. Also, esp. Brit., **monoph-thong-ize**. 1875-80; MONOPHTHONG + -IZE) —**monoph-thong-ization**, n.

monophy-let-ic (mon'ə fl let/ik), adj. Biol. con- of organisms descended from a single taxon. (1875-80; MONO- + PHYLETIC) —**monophy-let-ism** (mon'ə fl et/iz-əm, -fl et/iz-), n.

monophyllous (mon'ə fil/əs), adj. Bot. 1. consist- of one leaf, as a calyx. 2. having only one leaf. (1850-; < Gk monophyllōs. See MONO-, PHYLLOUS)

monophy-site (mə nŏf'ə sit/), n. Theol. a person who maintains that Christ has one nature, partly divine and partly human. Cf. **Dyophysite**. (1690-1700; < LL monophysita < LGK monophysitēs, equiv. to Gk monophysis (nature) + -itēs, -itēs) —**monophy-sitism** (mə nŏf'ə sit/iz-əm), n.

monoplane (mon'ə plān/), n. 1. an airplane with a main sustaining surface or one set of wings. 2. a gliding aircraft the bottom of which is in an unbro- ken fore-and-aft line. (1905-10; MONO- + PLANE) —**monoplane-list**, n.

monople-gia (mon'ə plē/jə ə, -plē/jə), n. Pathol. analysis of one extremity, muscle, or muscle area. (1850-90; MONO- + -PLEGIA) —**monople-gic** (mon'ə plē/jik), adj.

monoploid (mon'ə ploïd/), Biol. —adj. 1. having a basic or haploid number of chromosomes. —n. 2. a haploid cell or organism. (1925-30; MONO- + -PLOID)

monopod (mon'ə pŏd/), n. a single-legged support used to steady a hand-held camera. (1960-65; MONO- + -POD)

monopode (mon'ə pŏd/), adj. 1. having one foot. —n. 2. a creature having one foot. 3. (sometimes cap.) — of a tabled race of people having only one foot. 4. a monopodium. (1810-20; < LL monopodius one-legged, equiv. to monopod- (< Gk; see MONO-, -POD) + -e, suffix)

monopod-ium (mon'ə pŏd/əm), n., pl. -di-a. Bot. 1. a single main axis that continues to extend to the apex in the original line of growth, giving off lateral branches beneath in acropetal succession. Cf. sym- podium. (1870-75; MONO- + -PODIUM) —**monopod-ic**, adj. —**monopod-ically**, adv.

monopod-ic (mə nŏp'ə dŏk), n., pl. -dies. Pros. a measure consisting of one foot. (1835-45; < Gk monopodikos. See MONOPOD, -Y) —**monopod-ic** (mon'ə pŏd/ik), adj.

monopole (mon'ə pŏl/), n. See magnetic mono- pole.

monopol-ism (mə nŏp'ə liz/əm), n. the existence or prevalence of monopolies. (1880-85; MONOPOL(Y) + -ISM)

monopol-ist (mə nŏp'ə list/), n. 1. a person who has a monopoly. 2. an advocate of monopoly. (1595-1605; MONOPOL(Y) + -IST) —**monopol-ist-ic**, adj. —**monopol-ist-ically**, adv.

monopol-ize (mə nŏp'ə liz/), u.t., -lized, -lizing. 1. to acquire, have, or exercise a monopoly of. 2. to obtain exclusive possession of, keep entirely to oneself. Child- ren monopolize one's time. Also, esp. Brit., **monopol-ize**. (1605-15; MONOPOL(Y) + -IZE) —**monopol-iz-ation**, n. —**monopol-iz-er**, n.

monopol-y (mə nŏp'ə lŏ), n., pl. -lies. 1. exclusive control of a commodity or service in a particular market. 2. a control that makes possible the manipulation of prices. Cf. duopoly, oligopoly. 3. an exclusive privilege to carry on a business, traffic, or service, granted by a government. 4. the exclusive possession or control of something. 5. something that is the subject of such con- trol, as a commodity or service. 6. a company or group that has such control. 7. (cap.) Trademark. a board game in which a player attempts to gain a mono- poly of real estate by advancing around the board and purchasing property, acquiring capital by collecting rent from other players whose pieces land on that property. (1535-35; < LL monopolium < Gk monopolion right of exclusive sale, equiv. to monos + pŏl(ein) to sell + -on, n. suffix) —**monopol-ol-er**, adj.

monopol-ylogue (mon'ə pŏl/ə lŏg/, -lŏg/), n. a literary entertainment in which there is some performer who recites several parts or characters. (1835-35; MONO- + -YLOGUE, as in MONOLOGUE, DIALOGUE)

monoprot-ic (mon'ə prŏt/ik), adj. Chem. (of an acid) having one transferable proton. (MONO- + PRO- + -IC)

monopson-y (mə nŏp'sŏ-nŏ), n., pl. -nies. the mar- ket condition that exists when there is one buyer. Cf. du- monopoly, oligopsony. (1930-35; MONO- + Gk opsonia buying, purchase of provisions) —**monopson-ist**, n. —**monopson-istic**, adj.

monop-ter-al (mə nŏp'ter əl, mŏ-), adj. 1. having a form of a monopteron. 2. of or pertaining to a mono- pteron. (1815-25; < L monopteros (see MONOPTER- AL))

monop-ter-on (mə nŏp'ter ōn, mŏ-), n., pl. -tera. 1. a classical building having a single outer colon- ade surrounding a central structure or a courtyard. 2. called monopteros. (1700-10; n. use of neut. of L monopteros < Gk monopteros, equiv. to mono- + pteron)

monop-ter-os (mə nŏp'ter ōs, mŏ-), n., pl. -ter-oi. monopteron.

monorail (mon'ə rāl/), n. 1. a single rail functioning as a track for wheeled vehicles, as railroad or other cars, suspended upon or supported from it. 2. a railroad or transportation system using such a rail. 3. a vehi- cle traveling on such a rail. (1895-1900; MONO- + RAIL)

monorhi-nous (mon'ə ri/nəs), adj. Zool. having a

single, median nostril, as the cyclostomes. Also, monor- rhinal, monor-rhine. (1900-05; MONO- + -RHINOUS < Gk -rhinos -nosed, adj. deriv. of rhis, a rhin- nose; see -OUS)

monorhyme (mon'ə rim/), n. Pros. a poem or stanza in which all the lines rhyme with each other. (1725-35; MONO- + RHYME)

monosac-char-ide (mon'ə sak'ə rid/, -or id/), n. Chem. a carbohydrate that does not hydrolyze, as glu- cose, fructose, or ribose, occurring naturally or obtained by the hydrolysis of glycosides or polysaccharides. Also, **monosac-char-ose** (mon'ə sak'ə rŏs/). Also called simple sugar. (1895-1900; MONO- + SACCHARIDE)

monoscope (mon'ə skŏp/), n. a cathode-ray tube that provides a signal of a fixed pattern for testing tele- vision equipment. (1935-40; MONO- + -SCOPE)

monosepal-ous (mon'ə sep'ə ləs), adj. Bot. 1. gamosepalous. 2. having only one sepal, as a calyx. (1820-30; MONO- + -SEPALOUS)

monosodi-um (mon'ə sŏd/əm), adj. Chem. con- taining one atom of sodium. (1855-60; MONO- + SO- DIUM)

monosodi-um glu-tamate, Chem. a white, crystal- line, water-soluble powder, C₅H₇NNaO₄·H₂O, used to in- tensify the flavor of foods. Also called MSG, sodium glu- tamate. Cf. glutamic acid. (1925-30)

monosome (mon'ə sŏm/), n. Genetics. 1. a chromo- some having no homologue, esp. an unpaired X chromo- some. 2. a protein-synthetic complex involving the translation of a messenger RNA molecule by a single ri- bosome. 3. a monosomic individual. (1920-25; MONO- + -SOME)

monosomi-c (mon'ə sŏm/ik), adj. Genetics. having one less than the usual diploid number of chromosomes. (1925-30; MONOSOME + -IC)

monosper-mous (mon'ə spŭr'məs), adj. Bot. hav- ing one seed. Also, **monospermal**. (1720-30; < NL monospermus. See MONO-, SPERM) —**monosper-mic**, adj.

monosper-my (mon'ə spŭr'mŏ), n. the fertilization of an ovum by only one spermatozoon. (1900-05; MONO- + -SPERM + -Y) —**monosper-mic**, adj.

monostab-ile (mon'ə stā/bəl), adj. (of an electric or electronic circuit) having only one stable state. (MONO- + STABLE)

monostear-ate (mon'ə stē/sə rāt/, -stēr/āt), n. Chem. a stearate containing one C₁₈H₃₅CO- group, derived from stearic acid. (MONO- + STEARATE)

monostich (mon'ə stik/), n. 1. a poem or epigram consisting of a single metrical line. 2. a single line of poetry. (1570-80; < LL monostichum < Gk monostichon, n. use of neut. of monostichos consisting of one line of verse. See MONO-, STICH) —**monostich-ic**, adj.

monostome (mon'ə stŏm/), adj. having a single mouth, pore, or stoma. Also, **monos-to-mous** (mə nŏs'tə mŏs). (1840-50; MONO- + -STOME)

monos-trophe (mə nŏs'trŏf ə, mon'ə strŏf/), n. a poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are the same metrical form. (1885-90; < Gk monostrophos consist- ing of one strophe. See MONO-, STROPHE)

monostrophic (mon'ə strŏf/ik, -strŏf/ik), adj. 1. consisting of stanzas or strophes all having the same metrical structure. —n. 2. monostrophics, mono- strophic verses. (1665-75; < Gk monostrophikós. See MONOSTROPHOS, -IC)

monosty-lous (mon'ə sti/ləs), adj. Bot. having only one style. (MONO- + -STYLous; see -STYLE, -OUS)

monosub-sti-tuted (mon'ə sub'sti tŭd/it, -tŭd/it), adj. Chem. containing one substituent. (1885-90; MONO- + SUBSTITUTED)

monosyl-lab-ic (mon'ə si lab/ik), adj. 1. having only one syllable, as the word no. 2. having a vocabu- lary composed primarily of monosyllables or short, sim- ple words. 3. very brief, terse or blunt: a monosyllabic reply. (1815-25; < ML monosyllabicus, equiv. to LL monosyllab(on) monosyllable (< Gk monosyllabon, n. use of neut. of monosyllabos monosyllabic) + -icus -ic) —**monosyl-lab-ic-ly**, adv. —**monosyl-lab-ic-ity** (mon'ə si lab/ik it/), n.

monosyl-la-bism (mon'ə si lə/biz-əm), n. 1. mono- syllabic character. 2. the use of monosyllables. (1795-1805; < LL monosyllab(on) monosyllable + -ISM)

monosyl-la-bile (mon'ə si lə/bəl), n. a word of one syllable, as yes or no. (1525-35; MONO- + SYLLABLE)

monosym-met-ric (mon'ə si mē'trik), adj. Biol. Bot. zygomorphic. Also, **monosym-met-ri-cal**. (1875-80; MONO- + SYMMETRIC) —**monosym-met-ri- cal-ly**, adv. —**monosym-met-ric-ly** (mon'ə sim/ri trē), n.

monotech-nic (mon'ə tek/nik), adj. of or offering instruction in a single scientific or technical subject. (1900-05; MONO- + (POLY)TECHNIC)

monoth-e-ism (mon'ə thē iz/əm), n. the doctrine or belief that there is only one God. (1850-60; MONO- + (POLY)THEISM) —**monoth-e-ist**, n., adj. —**monoth-e- is-tic**, monoth-the-ist-ic, adj. —**monoth-e-ist-ic-ly**, adv.

Monoth-e-olite (mə nŏth'ə lit/), n. Theol. a person who maintains that Christ has a single theanthropic will. Cf. **Dyothelite**. (1540-50; < ML monothelita < LGK monothelētia, equiv. to Gk mono- + thelētēs willer, equiv. to thelē (var. of thēlein to will) + -tēs agent suffix) —**Monoth-e-olitic** (mə nŏth'ə lit/ik), adj. —**Monoth-e-olism** (mə nŏth'ə li tiz/əm), n.

monoth-the-mat-ic (mon'ə thē māt/ik), adj. having a single theme. (1885-90; MONO- + THEMATIC)

monotint (mon'ə tint/), n. monochrome. (1885-90; MONO- + TINT)

monoto-nal (mon'ə tŏn/əl), adj. Print. having equal tone throughout, as sans-serif type. (MONOTONE + -AL)

monot- (mon'ə tŏn/), n. 1. a vocal utterance or series of speech sounds in one unvaried tone. 2. a single tone without harmony or variation in pitch. 3. recita- tion or singing of words in such a tone. 4. a person who is unable to discriminate between or to reproduce differ- ences in musical pitch, esp. in singing. 5. sameness of tone or color, sometimes to a boring degree. —adj. 6. monotonous. 7. consisting of or characterized by a uni- form tone of one color: a monotone drape. Cf. mono- chromatic (def. 1, 2). 8. Math. monotonic (def. 2). (1635-45; < F monotone < LGK monōtonos monoto- nous)

monot-on-ic (mon'ə tŏn/ik), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or uttered in a monotone: a monotonic delivery of a lec- ture. 2. Math. a. (of a function or of a particular set of values of a function) increasing or decreasing. b. (of an ordered system of sets) consisting of sets such that each set contains the preceding set or such that each set is contained in the preceding set. (1790-1800; MONOTONE + -IC) —**monot-on-ic-ally**, adv.

monot-o-nous (mə nŏt'n ŏs), adj. 1. lacking in vari- ety; tediously unvarying: the monotonous flat scenery. 2. characterizing a sound continuing on one note. 3. having very little inflection; limited to a narrow pitch range. (1770-80; < LGK monōtonos. See MONO-, TONE, -OUS) —**monot-o-nous-ly**, adv. —**monot-o-nous-ness**, n. —Syn. 1. tedious, humdrum, boring, dull.

monot-o-ny (mə nŏt'n ŏ), n. 1. wearisome uniform- ity or lack of variety, as in occupation or scenery. 2. the continuance of an unvarying sound; monotone. 3. sam- erness of tone or pitch, as in speaking. (1700-10; < LGK monōtonia, equiv. to monōton (as) MONOTONOUS + -ia -y)

monotrem-a-tous (mon'ə trēm's təs, -trēm/ma-), adj. of or pertaining to a monotreme. (1825-35; < NL monotrematus lit. single-holed, equiv. to mono- + -trematus -holed, adj. use of Gk trēma, a trēmat- hole, perforation; see -OUS)

monotreme (mon'ə trēm/), n. any animal of the Monotremata, the most primitive order of mammals, characterized by certain birdlike and reptilian features, as hatching young from eggs, and having a single open- ing for the digestive, urinary, and genital organs, com- prising only the duckbill and the echidnas of Australia and New Guinea. (1825-35; < F monotreme < NL monotrema, assumed sing. of Monotremata, neut. pl. of monotrematus MONOTREMATOUS)

monotri-chate (mə nŏtri kit/), adj. (of bacteria) having a single flagellum at one pole. Also, **monotri- chous**, **monotrich-ic** (mon'ə trik/ik). (MONO- + tri- chate; see TRICH-, -ATE)

monotri-glyph (mon'ə trī/glif/), n. (in the Doric order) any intercolumniation having one whole triglyph. (1700-10; < LL monotriglyphus. See MONO-, TRIGLYPH) —**monotri-glyph-ic**, adj.

monotropy (mə nŏtrŏp/), n., pl. -pies. Crystall. polymorphism that is irreversible. Cf. enantiotropy. (1900-05; MONO- + -TROPY) —**monotrop-ic** (mon'ə trŏp/ik, -trŏp/ik), adj. —**monotrop-ic-ly**, adv.

monotype (mon'ə tip/), n. 1. the only print made from a metal or glass plate on which a picture is painted in oil color, printing ink, or the like. 2. the method of producing such a print. 3. Biol. the only type of its group, as a single species constituting a genus. (1880-85; MONO- + -TYPE)

Monotype (mon'ə tip/), Print, Trademark. a brand of machine for setting and casting type, consisting of a separate keyboard for producing a paper tape containing holes in a coded pattern so that when this tape is fed into the casting unit each code evokes a unique letter cast from hot metal by a special matrix.

monotyp-ic (mon'ə tip/ik), adj. 1. having only one type. 2. of the nature of a monotype. 3. Biol. having only one representative, as a genus with a single species. (1875-80; MONO- + -TYPE)

monounsat-urate (mon'ə ūn sach'ər it/), n. a monoun- saturated fat or fatty acid, as olive oil. (MONO- + UNSATURATE)

monounsat-urated (mon'ə ūn sach'ə rŏt/it), adj. Nutrition. of or noting a class of fats that lack a hydrogen bond at one point on the carbon chain and that are associated with a low cholesterol content of the blood. (1935-40; MONO- + UNSATURATED)

monova-lent (mon'ə vā/lənt), adj. 1. Chem. univa- lent. 2. Immunol. a. containing only one kind of anti- body. b. pertaining to an antibody fragment with one antigen-binding site. (1865-70; MONO- + -VALENT) —**monova-lence**, **monova-len-cy**, n.

monovision (mon'ə vīzh/ən), n. the condition of seeing with one eye. (MONO- + VISION)

monovision lens/es, Opt. ophthalmic contact lenses that adjust one eye for farsightedness and the other for near- sightedness, used as an alternative to bifocal lenses.

monox-ide (mon'ə ōks/əd, mŏ nŏk'/), n. Chem. an oxide containing one oxygen atom in each molecule. (1865-70; MONO- + OXIDE)

monox-y-got-ic (mon'ə zi got/ik), adj. developed from a single fertilized ovum, as identical twins. Also, **monox-y-gous** (mon'ə zi/gŏs). (1915-20; MONO- + -ZY- GOTTIC) —**monox-y-gote** (mon'ə zi/gŏt/), n.

Monroe (mən rŏ/), n. 1. Harriet, 1861-1936, U.S. editor and poet. 2. James, 1758-1831, 5th president of the U.S. 1817-25. 3. Marilyn (Norma Jean Baker or Mortenson), 1926-62, U.S. film actress. 4. a city in N

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: æt, çipe, ðure, pŭrt; æt, equal; if, loc, ō, ōver, ōrder, oil, bŏk, bŏt, out, up, ðure; child; sing, shoe; thin, that; th as in treasure, e as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus, u as in fire (fīr), hour (hŭr), l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād/əl), and button (bŭt/n). See the full key inside the front cover.

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page 3 of 3

WEBSTER'S NEW UNIVERSAL UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

The dictionary entries are based on the
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